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Allies Progressing in Dardanelles

London, March 8.—An Athens despatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts proceeds with success, but with caution. It is now hoped that before a fortnight the allied fleet will be in the Sea of Marmara, and that Constantinople will quickly fall before the allies."

"The features of the operations made extreme caution necessary for the attacking battalions. In the first place, the number of mines laid in the straits is enormous. They must all be picked up, and the work takes time. The Turks seem to have learned a lesson from the Germans, for they are using floating mines."

"These swirl around the capes at the mouth of the straits. Some of them have been picked up as far away as Tenedos Island. Secondly, the larger Turkish batteries are skillfully hidden, and it is necessary to knock out each one individually. The latest advice is that something like 50 guns have been destroyed."

NEW GREEK CABINET DECLARES AGAINST GOING TO WAR

London, March 12.—A Reuters' despatch from Athens says the new Greek cabinet took the oath of office Wednesday, and also gives the following declaration which was communicated to the newspapers:

"For Greece after her victorious war, a long period of peace was an imperative necessity to enable her to work for the prosperity of the country. The organization of her public services and land and sea forces, and the development and wealth of the country would have guaranteed her against any attack on what she has acquired at the cost of such great sacrifices, and would also have enabled her to carry out a program of serving the interests of the state and to adopt a policy conforming to national traditions."

"In these circumstances the observance of neutrality was imperative for her from the very beginning of the European crisis."

"It was, and always is, her absolute duty to fulfill her treaty obligations as an ally and to seek satisfaction for her interests without, however, compromising the integrity of her territory. The government, conscious of the duty of thus serving the interests of the country is convinced that the patriotism of the people will ensure these interests."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

Colonel Henry Watkinson, the distinguished American journalist, says editorially in the Louisville Courier-Journal: "If Germany could win, the German government, induced by success, would at once turn upon us and say, 'To Hell with your Monroe Doctrine! We will go wherever we please to go! That would mean war with Germany, and in such an event the German Americans, who had made common cause with the Vaterland, would be something more than suspects, and it might become our duty to

drive them out of the country. These latter have conclusively shown that they are not Americans at all, but merely and belatedly a German colony in America. If war should come they would have to be assembled in detention camps and headed as public enemies. If under recent orders of the German admiralty an American ship carrying its load of passengers should be blown up in the Irish Sea, the explosion, like that of the Maine in Havana harbor, would reverberate from the Atlantic to the Pacific. War would be instantly declared by congress. In many parts of the United States the life of no German-American could be safe. Bloody Monday would have many duplicates and repetitions."

BELGIUM DESIRES HER PEOPLE AT HOME

Ottawa, March 6.—That the Belgian government is strongly opposed to any movement for the emigration of Belgians was the statement made by Sir Robert Borden at the opening of the house Thursday afternoon. He spoke in reply to a question from Mr. Alphonse Verville, and said that inquiry had been made in regard to the matter through the Canadian immigration authorities in London.

Hon. George F. Gahen was given some further information regarding expenditures on the Western Front. He said that the railway department up to the end of February had spent \$1,185,077. Of this amount \$2,348,681 were expended on the railway proper and \$1,843,900 on Port Nelson terminals and harbor. Mr. W. M. Martin, of Regina, was informed by Hon. Dr. Robt. that the government had purchased and contracted for 2,741,840 bushels of wheat for the purpose of supplying seed grain for the western provinces. The average price paid per bushel was: October, \$1.10; November, \$1.13; December, \$1.14; January, \$1.15; February, \$1.12.

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, inquired from the minister of militia that 798 horses had been purchased in British Columbia, 509 being for the cavalry and 289 for the gunners. The average price paid was \$121.32.

SQUADRON OF ITALIAN DREADNAUGHTS SAIL

Paris, March 11.—Vice-Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi, embarked yesterday on his flagship, the new Italian dreadnaught, Conte di Gavone, to command a squadron composed entirely of dreadnaughts. The squadron comprises the Danio, Alighieri, Conte di Dufino, Giulio Cesare and Leonardo da Vinci. This is the most powerful combination of units that Italy has ever had in one squadron.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

St. Catharines, Ont., March 11.—Private Frank Hartley, of the 10th regiment, accused of the murder, October 7 last, by shooting of Private Theodore Durgoine, 17 years old, while the two were on guard duty on the Welland canal, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the assize court last night. Mr. Justice Substant presiding. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow.

Tories Are Certain Elections Soon

Ottawa, March 11.—The Evening Free Press (Liberal) in an article dealing with elections says: "Conservative members are certain that there will be an election. Liberal members expect that the bill and the ministers are waiting nothing."

"Both sides seem satisfied. The Conservatives are a feeling that the state of confidence among the Liberal leader yesterday morning justifies an appeal to the people. They claim that the vote has been formally and officially broken."

"The Liberals say that if the government thought it could win it would have the election any day, if no agreement had been offered to the budget. They say that while they were keeping the political view the government has been working on a political ambush."

"The government is waiting to hear from the country in regard to the Laurier amendment and Mr. Wilfrid's speech. Hon. Mr. Cochrane and Hon. Mr. Rogers are keeping a very close watch upon the country and are receiving reports from agents in all the provinces."

RED CROSS NOTES

At the recent fair there were about 125,000 Canadian soldiers in France. Eleven hundred of these are members of the British Canadian Land Infantry and have already been in action three times. The members are especially in the concentration camps, while it is not improbable that by this time a fairly large force is on the lines of communication. It will not be long before the greater part of the force is in the trenches and under fire.

Whether the members of the first Canadian contingent are in action in the course of a few days or a few weeks matters little as regards the medical and surgical supplies as well as warm clothing that will be needed. For a force of over twenty thousand men an enormous amount of these supplies must be required, and it falls to the lot of the Canadian Red Cross Society to send out sufficient supplies to enable the Army Medical Corps to meet the requirements. Upon the people of Canada depends a great and solemn duty, and the society believes that they will fulfill it to the utmost.

While supplies and warm clothing are arriving at headquarters in large consignments, it is impossible to sufficiently impress upon the supporters of the Red Cross the urgent need of supplies at the present time. If every woman in Canada were to make one pair of socks and every man were to buy one pair, there would be over four million pairs sent to the soldiers. What a magnificent quantity of supplies could be sent to our brave soldiers and to the front if every adult in Canada were to do something for the great cause. All cannot knit, all cannot sew, but all can do something.

For the last two weeks enormous quantities of old linen and new cotton have been sent to headquarters. These are eminently suitable for making into dressings and bandages, and those who cannot knit or sew can do their little part in the work of mercy, even if it is only rolling bandages. While the Canadian contingent was in camp at Salisbury the demand for supplies was not particularly heavy, but now that the soldiers are about to enter the trenches and take an active part in this terrible war, the society will have to try to keep them warm and look after them when they are wounded or sick.

Since the Canadian Red Cross issued its appeal for funds and supplies, a wonderful answer has been made. We are filled with thankfulness and pride at the result. We were confident from the first that it would be magnificent, and it is a splendid example of the liberality, humanity and patriotism of our people. But though the response has been magnificent, it is not enough. We appeal again to these noble qualities of the British race, and again we are confident that our appeal will be heard. We shall continue to call upon our countrymen and countrywomen to give until they are tired, and we feel certain that they will continue to give for it to the utmost of their ability.

It is an immense need and an urgent call. The statement of the British losses, which the Prime Minister of England, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, made recently in the house of commons, in a poignant reminder of the havoc of modern war. The casualties up to October 31 were approximately 57,000. There has been much heavy fighting since, which appears to have been to the full as deadly as that of the earlier engagements. The losses that are being published each day show what numbers of our best are being daily laid low round the positions they are gloriously hold. It is to relieve those amongst them who are not. We feel that we ask for money and supplies. The sufferings of our soldiers will be great, and only by a lavish and prompt expenditure will their spirits be invigorated and their prospects of recovery improved.

A recent article written by the medical correspondent of the Times, describes the work that has lately been done by the R. N. C. at Boulogne. Lord Knutsford stated a few days ago after a personal visit to that place that it was amazingly perfect. That is high praise coming from a lifelong expert in hospital administration. The medical correspondent confirms it to the full. When the correspondent wrote a few days ago every wounded British soldier in Boulogne was receiving the best which skill and equipment could give him. The numbers of wounded were great after the prolonged and furious fighting around Ypres, which has been waged for many days. But the authorities have risen to the occasion and one great result is that the severe cases can now be treated in France and so spared the suffering and the dangers of a cross-ocean passage.

The transport from the front, which is the most trying and the most critical stage for many of the wounded, has been supported as possible by the use of an admirably equipped hospital train carrying over two hundred patients in one of the objects for which the British Red Cross have asked for money. There will be plenty of passengers for both when it has been provided. But trains cannot go everywhere, and often the wounded must be brought long distances in them, while in many cases, from congestion of lines by military trains, it is quicker to transport by motor ambulances.

Large gifts of money, and supplies in huge quantities are needed, and needed now. Money is always useful, for there are so many things that the society wish to buy that cannot be sent in by the willing workers. This is a time when every loyal citizen of the British Empire is called upon to make some sacrifice for the cause of his country and the triumph of right over might. What better sacrifice can be or should be made than by sending a donation, however small it may be, to the Red Cross Society. One or two dollars would not be missed by many, but what comfort and relief it may bring to some suffering soldier who is fighting for everything that we hold dear. Any sum of money or supplies may be sent to any of the provincial associations, or to the office, 77 King Street, East, Toronto.

BLOCKADE HAS BEEN COSTLY EXPERIMENT FOR GERMAN

London, March 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Amsterdam, says: "A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt declares that since the beginning of the blockade seven British merchantmen have been sunk, but admits that according to news received in Berlin from neutral sources, more than seven German submarines have been sunk during the same period."

The German admiralty, the Exchange correspondent says, publishes no information concerning the loss of submarines.

NEW CHARGES MADE AGAINST WERNER HORN

Machias, N.C., March 7.—Werner Horn, the German reservist who attempted to blow up an international bridge at Vancouver early last month and asserted that he was an "agent of war" against Great Britain, became a federal prisoner tonight. He will be taken to Bangor tomorrow for arraignment on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives from New York to Vancouver, returned by a federal grand jury in Boston.

Horn has just finished a sentence of 30 days in the Washington county jail here on account of property damage in Vancouver caused by the explosion at the Canadian end of the bridge. Horn will have a hearing in Bangor tomorrow.

Proceedings of the extradition of Horn to Canada, on the charge of attempting to blow up the bridge, which was instituted in Portland on behalf of the Canadian government, will be delayed until the federal indictment has been disposed of.

PRESBYTERY OF LACOMBE

The Presbytery met at Camrose on Wednesday, February 17. There were ten ministers, five elders and two students present. Rev. D. C. Ramsay was in the chair.

The greater portion of the time was taken up in the consideration of Home Mission matters. These were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The minister, John Stewart, Killam, applied to be received into the ministry of the church. The application was favorably entertained and steps taken to have his papers forwarded to the general assembly.

An application for license was presented by D. Whyte Smith, laboring in the mission field at Camrose. This application was also favorably entertained. Profrat congregation asked to go up to the augmentation platform. Mr. Hamilton was instructed to moderate in a call for a minister when notified that the necessary amount of stipend had been promised.

Rev. D. D. McLeod, B.D., Barrie, was nominated as moderator of the general assembly, and Rev. W. G. Brownlie, B.D., Red Deer, as moderator of Synod.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton and D. C. Ramsay, with Mr. McGregor, elders, Dayland, were appointed members of the coming general assembly.

A unanimous call in favor of Rev. J. I. Samuel, B.D., from the congregation of Ponoka was laid on the table. The call was cordially sustained and accepted, and the induction was appointed to take place on Thursday, March 11, at 8 p.m.

A most interesting feature of the evening meeting was an address by Mrs. Hyatt on "Story Telling." The address was most interesting, and was listened to by a goodly number of the congregation.

Standing committees for the year were appointed as follows: Next regular meeting was fixed to be held in Alib in September.

U. S. Ships in Gulf of Mexico

Washington, March 12.—A despatch from Vera Cruz, indicates that General Obregon is still in control of affairs in Mexico.

Other advisers indicated that negotiations were in progress which will make possible the export of Sisal fibre from Progreso, the Yucatan port blockaded by Carranza's order.

Secretary Daniels has issued a statement on the condition of the Atlantic fleet, and its auxiliaries now in the Mexican gulf. It was considered significant by some observers of the Mexican situation, and follows:

"Never before in the history of our navy has such a powerful fleet been assembled for active service, manœuvre and target practice, with guns and torpedoes as that based on Guadalupe bay, the cruiser Guastamora, consisting of two armored cruisers and seven light cruisers and gunboats, the various units of which have been operating in the vicinity of Hayti, and the east coast of Mexico."

"The vessels comprising this fleet are ready for any service and are accompanied by repair ships, supply ships and fuel ships, carrying coal, oil and supplies for an extended period."

"At Key West, the reserve torpedo flotilla consisting of ten destroyers and a tender have been engaged in extending operations."

"At Tampacota, six submarines with fuel tenders have been operating jointly with air craft, and with the San Francisco, a mine-laying vessel."

"Results of the extended operations in which the above mentioned vessels have been engaged at 83 are engaged cannot fail to be of great benefit to the navy."

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Although many deeds of heroism have been performed during the present war, there has not been many Victoria Crosses awarded to the soldiers fighting at the front. Great Britain is jealous of this coveted honor, and grants it to comparatively few. In this respect she is in striking contrast to Germany, where Iron Crosses are awarded by the thousands. It is said that the Emperor has already distributed 38,000 Iron Crosses to soldiers and sailors during the present war.

The Victoria Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria, and was first awarded in 1854, during the Crimean War. The decoration is in the form of a Maltese cross, and is made from cannon captured from the enemy. In the center appears the Royal Crest and a scroll bearing the significant words "For Valor." The reverse side is bare. A special pension of £10 a year goes to the wearer of the cross, and should the soldier win it a second time, another bar is attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended and an additional £5 per year added. The first Victoria Cross was won by Midshipman Lucas, of the steamship Hecia. During the bombardment of a Russian fort, a live shell fell on the deck of the vessel, which Lucas picked up and threw overboard—the shell exploding as it touched the water. Shortly after the close of the war, or in 1857, Queen Elizabeth with her own hands, pinned the Victoria Cross on the breast of sixty-two Crimean heroes.

France honors her soldiers with the Legion of Honor. Austria confers upon her brave the Austrian Order of Maria Theresia, while Russia very sparingly distributes the Cross of St. Vladimir, while all countries have medals or decorations which are distributed for lesser deeds of valor. No country, however, has a higher place in history than the much-coveted Victoria Cross.

LAURIER SCORES NORDEN GOVERNMENT

On Wednesday this week, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in speaking to an amendment moved by himself to the government budget proposals, strongly opposed the increases in the customs tariff. Sir Wilfrid said that he refused to call it a war revenue tax. The finance minister evidently did not have in view the raising of revenue. The tariff, he said, would produce a minimum of revenue and a maximum of inconvenience. The revenue for instance from meat and cereals, would not fill the hollow of the finance minister's hand, but it would give an opportunity for speculators to rob the people. "I tell you, someone," added Sir Wilfrid, "that it will not be the treasury."

Taking up the British preference he said the proposed increase in the tariff was supposed to be designed to provide money so that we could assist England in fighting the greatest struggle in her history. And yet they were putting an additional duty on commodities from England and were striking a blow at British trade. Having been assisted by the Imperial government in financing the war, they had given a blow at Britain which the Imperial authorities never expected.

Sir Wilfrid said that he was well aware that the British preference had never been popular with a large section of the Conservative party. They had not dared to attack it openly, but they had waited the opportunity and in the day of danger they had made their opportunity.

This war is to be a war of attrition. Germany understands this and realizes that she can win only by ruining the trade of Great Britain. And to help Germany ruin Britain's trade is the purpose of the Conservative government's budget proposal.

"We were prepared to go far with the honorable gentleman opposite," said Sir Wilfrid, "to present a united front at this time, but that far we will not go, and today we part company with them."

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT.

Municipal government in the town of Brooks, which is now the subject of judicial investigation, is not likely much different from municipal government in many another western town. In Brooks the whole responsibility of finance seems to have been up to the town clerk, the councillors knowing little or nothing about what was happening. As a result, of the judicial investigation we should imagine that Brooks has reason to congratulate itself that things are no worse.

But is there any good reason why this sort of thing should occur? Why should not the financing of all Alberta municipalities be good financing and all municipal legislation good legislation? If it were there would be a very different story to tell in many a western town and city today.

A simple and easy way out of all such difficulty would be by the creation of a municipal department in connection with the provincial government with the adoption of a uniform system of municipal bookkeeping and the appointment of a provincial municipal board before which every item of municipal legislation and finance would have to come for sanction before it would be legal. Hard as it may seem to have to say it, from past experience it is apparent that western municipalities need to be protected against themselves. And just now, while we are marking time municipally, would be a good

time to inaugurate the needed measure of self-protection.

WHAT TO DO.

It is helpful and healthful to believe, as will no doubt be true, that times will improve after the war, but at this stage of the game it is worse than foolish to figure that "after the war" means any time within the next year or two.

Neither is there justification for undue gloom because of the great advance in prices of wheat and other western farm products on the theory that with the farmers getting so much more money there will be a more general distribution of funds.

Times will be better, no doubt, after the war, but not until long enough after to have made possible a readjustment of conditions, which may, and will, most likely, mean some years after. And there cannot be any great increase in circulation of money owing to increases in farm product values for the reason that the farmers who would be the agents for such increased circulation have for the most part, had no share in the increased profits. Wheat may be selling today for \$1.50 a bushel, but that does not help the farmer who last fall sold his crop, as most of them did, at something less than a dollar.

Taking it altogether, we shall show wisdom if we anticipate a long siege of tight times throughout the whole country, becoming a little tighter even before there is any real loosening up. To think and act thus is not pessimism, but rather sound common sense. By degrees we are becoming accustomed to "tight" methods of living and of doing business. We are discovering that it is possible for us to do fairly well on greatly limited expenditures. It will not hurt us any if we let the new year become a "habit." Legislatures, municipal governments, companies and individuals have a right to capitalize or hypothesize futures; the present is all we know; futures are altogether uncertain.

JUSTIFYING AUTOCRACY.

It begins to look as if Czar Nicholas has determined to justify the existence of autocratic national government, judged by modern standards, and make a case of it before the world, in the name of democracy, to prove which is the better.

"The world pined on in wonderment when by Imperial Ukase spirituous liquors were barred from Russia, and an era of strict prohibition ushered in, and the world wondered even more when, after some months of 'dry,' figures showed that the Russian people—the masses—had wonderfully improved, both physically and mentally, so much so, in fact, that assurance was given that they would be able, even with millions of men away in the fighting line, to plant and gather crops, to feed the whole country had ever before known. That was one step in advance, but now comes word of another.

Dispatches tell of a move on the part of the Czar and his advisers to instigate a compulsory education law throughout his vast dominions, making it both easy and obligatory for all his subjects everywhere to attend schools and improve their intellects. And if this new law comes into effect and is enforced as rigidly as the prohibition law has been, we may expect within a very few years to see a Russia mentally and morally transformed and ready to take its place among the most advanced nations of the world in the matter of civilization of its people, which will be a wonderful feather in its cap for a beneficent autocracy.

CARDINAL FACTS.

Everybody can do a little. Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of today.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we will have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we acquire ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and pride in the years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war and large sections of the other countries and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 61,700, 915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80, 013,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12, 789,968 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,118, 833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,883 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of today.

Great Britain imported 186, 115,090 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,207,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643, 000 bushels in the same time.

How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1911, to July 31, 1914, 84,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,760,000 bushels, Germany 15,077,000, and Roumania 12,116,000 bushels.

Who is going to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels?

FORECLOSURE ACT WILL BE REPEALED

The "Foreclosure and Sale Act," passed at the last session and amended to on October 22nd last, will be repealed, it is stated, at the present session of the legislature, and amendments to the Land Titles Act substituted. Formal notice of these amendments was given in the House on Wednesday.

The "Foreclosure and Sale Act," which was an act respecting proceedings to secure payment and enforce rights under mortgages, mortgages and agreements for sale, provided for the hearing of applications by the Master in Chambers, but under the proposed amendments, according to present intentions, the power to hear these applications will be conferred on the registrar of land titles, with a reference to a judge if desired. This procedure has for some time prevailed in Manitoba under the land titles system in that province, and has been found, it is stated, to be the most workable method. There will likely be a saving clause providing for actions taken or started under the present act.

Another advantage of the new amendments, it is tried, is that the expense of proceedings will be lessened—a most desirable thing for litigants.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

The example set by Japan in the war, which Germany is one that might well be emulated by many well-styled Christian nations. A writer in the New York Outlook tells us how humanely the Mikado's government is treating the German prisoners who are interned there. Nothing is too good for the enemy who were captured at the fall of Tsing Tao. They are well housed, splendidly fed and cared for, and practically allowed their complete liberty. The German civilians residing in Japan are entirely unmolested, and the Deutsche bank at Tokio is still open. The German ambassador to the Mikado's court was farewelled by his countrymen when he left Japan at the end of August, and we are told that Japanese naval officers smiled indulgently at the antics of a German resident who sailed out to the liner in a cat-boat with a German flag flying and called his "Aid Widespread" to the representative of the Kaiser.

Contrast this with the treatment accorded the Japanese who were unfortunate enough to be in Germany when we broke out. They were thrown into jail as soon as Berlin received the ultimatum advising her to evacuate Kiao Chau; and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the United States ambassador was

able to get a number of them released. Japanese balances in German banks were seized.

We in the west hear a great deal about the Yellow Peril. The and Japanese demonstrations on the Pacific coast are still a recent event in our memory. Australia has had similar agitation, and the words, "A White Australia," from one of the great political crises in the southern Commonwealth, where the Japanese bugbear has been very much in evidence in the last decade. And yet when Japan takes the Marshall Islands from Germany instead of keeping them herself she hands them over to Australia and in effect says: "You can look after these if you like until the war is over and we decide what is to be done with them."

In view of these examples of Japanese policy the people of North America will perhaps begin to think that they have misjudged the little brown-skinned men of Nippon. What could have been easier than for Japan to have kept the Marshall Islands, which are in Australia's sphere of influence? But no, she realized the latter fact and honorably handed them over, although she had taken them herself. Buddhism is her official religion. Germany is a self-styled Christian land. The comparison would make us all wonder if there is such a thing as the "Yellow Peril."

CANADIAN FLOUR GIFT CAUSING TROUBLE IN BRITAIN.

London, March 6.—The board of trade has been called upon this week to settle what appears to have been developing into a hot dispute among the inhabitants of Mlyth in Northumberland. In effect the board was asked to decide whether flour sent by the Canadian government was as much intended for the use of soldiers and sailors' widows, who for some reason hitherto have been sheltered as cases of industrial distress.

The receipt of the flour at Mlyth the local relief committee decided that gifts of flour could only be made to cases of industrial distress. Labor representatives on the committee protested and insisted on an appeal to the war time government board, with the result that the board intimated yesterday that the distribution is to be left to the discretion of the various sub-committees. This means that the soldiers and sailors' wives will now participate.

LONDON CONFIDENT AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE GREAT WAR.

London, March 6.—Public confidence in the results of the war has enormously increased during the past week. All news coming through here from every side is good, and it is believed that a steady forward movement is now progressing, both east and west. The capture of the Dardanelles may hardly take time, but when completed, it will not only immediately reduce food prices by opening up Russian supplies, but will enable Russian armies, if desired, to be flung into Bosnia from the south.

Unhappiness over the labor situation is unappreciated by the return to work of the engineers. The workmen declare they have only temporarily abandoned the strike and intend resuming it unless the strikers quickly allow them the rise in wages demanded. Some boatheads declare in favor of a Canny policy. The men remain at work, but are deliberately going slow. The majority of the engineers, however, emphatically disclaim such a course, admitting that it would be dishonorable and unpatriotic.

The Clyde trouble is not alone. There is a general state of disturbance throughout the trade unions, caused partly by the government's action in increasing the railway men's wages. The Northampton boot operators demand a rise and the London dockers are unsettled.

Labor experts recognize that although the government is empowered, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to take stringent measures against strikers, any attempt at coercion would be disastrous. The only practical policy lies between rising wages and regulating food prices.

Little is allowed to transpire concerning the submarine war, but public confidence is maintain-

ed by the fact that various passenger steamer services to the continent and elsewhere are now being maintained without the slightest interruption.

Extreme caution is shown in the comments on the United States attitude, but there is no recrimination or abuse. The British people desire to retain the friendship of the United States, and are prepared to go to great lengths to meet their wishes. They recognize the essential friendship of many actions of the United States since the outbreak of the war, but they consider the isolation of Germany an equally essential state in the progress of the war.

The Prince of Wales is actually moving in the firing line of the enemy. Thus, a soldier writing home describes how the Prince patronized a football match played within two miles of the German trenches.

AGENTS.—It is now your opportunity. We trust you \$3.50 worth. Starr's Powdered Enamel, Sapsin shipped and rusty spots on graniteware. Stoves all janky metal—ware without heat, soldering iron or tools. A great money money. Sample with particular. 10c. Starr, 1910 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.



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U. S. PACKERS KICK BE- CAUSE BRITAIN HOLDS UP SHIP.

London, March 4.—Little light was thrown today on the steps that Great Britain will take to enforce her declared intention to stop trade to and from Germany. Developments on the declaration hinge on order-in-council, which it has been promised will be issued soon, but no definite date for the issuance of which has been announced.

Officials make it clear at every opportunity that the mode of meeting Britain's will be outlined in such a manner that further negotiations will not be precluded insofar as the declaration affects neutrals. Meanwhile foodstuffs from the United States destined to neutral countries continue to be delayed without explanation being given which satisfy shippers.

Chicago packers are much annoyed over the delay at Rotterdam since February 20 of the Norwegian steamer Vita. There are no prospects for the release of the steamer, although it is said everything possible has been done to comply with the British requirements. All the goods on the Vita are consigned to The Netherlands overseas trust at Rotterdam. The ship was inspected by the British consul at New York before her departure, and her hatchways were sealed. The Vita's cargo was specific guarantees that the food was for Holland consumption, yet the ship is still being held.

The delay in the products from American packers is declared to be so inexplicable that the European agents of the packers probably will advise that shipments on March contracts with European neutral countries be made unless Great Britain definitely defines her policy toward such cargoes in advance of their sailing.

The packers, it is said, did everything within their power to make the Vita's cargo conform to the supposed British regulations, and have repeatedly protested through Walter H. P. of the American ambassador, concerning the delay of the steamer, but without avail.

Great Britain is known to be trying to get Denmark to effect an organization similar to The Netherlands overseas trust in order to insure goods destined to neutral countries be made. Much of the present delay to American foodstuffs consigned to neutral countries is believed to be attributable to a desire at Great Britain to induce Denmark to guarantee that they will not be re-shipped to Germany.

The prize court hearing on the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina has been set for March 15.

TURKISH CAPITAL IS RE- PORTED IN STATE OF CONSTERNATION.

Paris, March 5.—The supreme Turkish war council, according to a despatch to the Temps, from Petrograd, has decided to abandon all further operations against Egypt and to recall to European Turkey the troops sent to Egypt.

London, March 6.—Consternation reigns at Constantinople and the Dardanelles, realizing that they are powerless to prevent the allied fleet from forcing a passage of the Dardanelles, are hastily dismantling some forts in the strait to obtain material for strengthening places on an island in the sea of Marmora, near the entrance of the Bosphorus, which is to be placed in a state of siege, according to a despatch in the Daily News from its Bucharest correspondent.

The despatch continues: "Every one recognizes that these military preparations at the last hour are in no sense prove effective. It is well known too that there is a lack of munitions. The population, already suffering privation and receiving an insufficient ration of bread, made of a mixture of wheat and maize, heads the German responsible for its miseries. Agitation conducted by the Madjids in Istanbul are growing numerous. Greek families have actively left Constantinople since yesterday more than 50 German officers, travelling from Turkey

to Berlin, passed through Bucharest. "Rumors are following with the closest interest the allied action in the Dardanelles and Russian activities in Galicia. The government still refrains from making a pronouncement. It has introduced a bill for the opening of a credit of 40,000,000 for the army. Generals, who would this year pass into the reserve, are being retained and already the 1916 class recruits are being called upon."

AUSTRIA WOULD NOT GIVE ITALY INCH OF TERRI- TORY.

Berlin, March 7.—The Italian situation is occupying the attention of serious-minded men. Newspapers, including the Koelnische Zeitung, the Frankfurter Zeitung and Lokale, gave prominence to long despatches from Rome correspondents, which dwell upon the insistence with which Italy is apt to press demands for territorial compensation for possible Austrian gains in the Balkans. These despatches also emphasize the extent of popular feeling on this subject, which is expected to find expression in the policy of the government.

So far as can be ascertained, no negotiations between Italy and Austria on this question have been begun.

The attitude of Austria in case such demands are made is problematical. A few weeks ago, it seemed as if Austria might accept this line would be met with a flat refusal, to give an inch of Austrian territory, no matter by what euphonious phrase, such as "frontier regulation," it might be designated. At the present time, however, there are signs that Austria is more inclined to enter into the discussion provided the Italian proposals are not presented in too drastic a form.

CLOTHING FLOWED WITH LIQUID FIRE IN TRENCH.

Paris, March 5.—The effect of the burning oil and chemical sprayed by the Germans upon the French advanced trenches in the woods of Malancourt, which was mentioned in a recent official communication, Feb. 27, is described in La Liberté by a nurse at the front. Incidentally it has been learned that this new instrument of warfare, which is a German invention, was patented in France. The nurse was at a railway station when the soldiers victims arrived. Their faces were badly burned, their limbs blistered and their uniforms charred. A soldier told the nurse of their experience. He said that at midnight the Germans began an attack with flaming liquid. Incendians at first, the French soon discovered that this liquid was being directed against them from several jets.

Special appliances were used in some instances, and at times an apparatus resembling a fire engine. Incendiary grenades were also hurled by the Germans. The trenches were soon in flames.

"None of us could escape this torture of fire," said the soldier. Our clothes flowed with oil, and some of us became living torches. Surrounded by flames we had to retire, but not until our comrades of the second line were ready to resist the attack of the enemy, which began six minutes after.

"A bayonet counter-attack by the French was carried out, but the enemy was not their desire for revenge."

At the end of the combat the Germans had lost 150 killed and 60 taken prisoners.

POLICE CERTAIN GRAIN BUCKER WAS MURDERED

Sankaroon, March 6.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday night the policemen who have been scouring the country in the vicinity of Maymont had found no trace of Charles Lewis, grain buyer for the Turner Elevator Company at Richmond, Sask. The Western Associated Press learned that he received a cash package of \$1,000 from his head office about the middle of last week and that on Monday about noon he drew \$700 from his own account at the bank. Maymont It is supposed that he was murdered about 7 o'clock on Monday night, and from the

position of the pool of blood found at the top of the driveway into the elevator, it is thought that the crime was committed there. A mechanic's hammer, which it is said does not belong to the elevator, was found lying beside a pool of blood, as was also a broken can. Drunken in 1904, Lewis was about 47 years of age, and a quiet, unassuming man of good habits. He has a wife and seven children in Langham, and is well known along the main line of the C.N.R. The police appear satisfied that he has been murdered, although they will say very little. The only information approaching a clue is the report that a team was seen driving at high speed away from the elevator on Monday.

CATHOLIC PRIEST DIED FOR CHURCH.

London, March 6.—In a pastor in the Catholic mission at Akropolis, Greece, died for his faith. "A parish priest of Gerolou suffered, I believe, veritable martyrdom." Particulars of the death of this priest are published in The Tablet. The testimony of an eye-witness, Father Verloren, professor at the college of St. Stanislaus, Antwerp, who now is in London. His testimony is as follows:

"On August 20th the Germans entered Gerolou. For no other reason save their pleasure, they shot several young men and women. Besides these, two persons were severely injured by bullets. Father d'Argent took the unfortunate people in a cart to Acropolis, in which work of charity he was helped by my brother."

"While in the streets of Gerolou his horse and cart were seized. He and the driver were made prisoners and after charges had been brought against them, they were shut up in the cellar of the town hall for the night. Afterward I saw Father d'Argent standing against the wall of a church. His hands and feet were bound with copper wire and he was forced to stand on tiptoe with his hands above his head. Owing to the blows he had received his face looked blue and the blood dripped down to his bare feet. In that way he was for three hours subjected to the most scandalous treatment, of which I dare not here give particulars. He was mocked and laughed at by the soldiers. When they were tired of this, Father d'Argent was given two conditions to fulfill to obtain his release from torture: 'He was to abjure his faith as a Catholic, the other to cry 'Germany forever!'"

Although repeatedly urged by the soldiers to consent, the priest always gave one answer: "No, never!" He was then taken by the soldiers to a house about 200 yards distant from the church. He was led behind it, and then killed with two rifle shots.

TO GET REWARD FOR SINKING SUBMARINE

London, March 6.—The statement of the captain of the collier Thoridia, which arrived at Weymouth last week, that his vessel had rammed and destroyed a German submarine off Beachy Head, appears to have been substantiated.

The captain and crew of the Thoridia probably will receive in consequence rewards amounting to \$5,800, which had been offered by various agencies to the first merchantman which sank a submarine.

The Thoridia went into drydock at Plymouth. It was then learned that one of her propeller blades had been torn off and that her keel was damaged before it was sinking the force with which the craft struck the submarine.

GERMAN SUBMARINE U8 IS SUNK AND HER CREW TAK- EN PRISONERS.

Paris, March 6.—The German submarine U8 has been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, according to announcement by the ministry of marine Thursday night. The crew were taken prisoners. The submarine U8 was built in 1908 and was a vessel of 300 tons displacement. She had a speed of 14 knots above water and eight knots submerged. Her radius of operation is about 1,200 miles. The vessel carried three torpedo tubes. Her

complement was 12 men. The U8 was a sister of the famous U9 which early in the war sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy in the North Sea and in October sent the British cruiser Hawke to the bottom. Wreckage picked up late in February of this year was said to belong to the U8, and it was rumored in Norway that the submarine had been lost.

FURTHER HELP REFUSED TO TURKEY.

London, March 6.—Pounding away at Forts Kildid, Bahr and Chanak, 145 miles from Constantinople, the allied fleets has made further successful attempts to force the Dardanelles, say Athens dispatches this afternoon. Chanak's fire is more feeble, and Vice Admiral Carden is confident that the Turkish stronghold will crumble within 48 hours. In spite of reports, the admiralty officials declare that the heaviest fighting inside the Dardanelles is yet to begin. Steaming past Kildid, Bahr and Chanak forts the allied fleet will meet with a plunging fire from modern Krupp guns for a distance of twenty miles before they emerge into the Bosphorus sea for a final dash upon the Ottoman capital.

From high hills overlooking the waterway, barely more than one mile in width, German and Turkish artillerymen will hurl ton after ton of metal down upon Carden's great fleet, which will be further menaced by mine fields. The admiralty, it was learned, British public not to expect the fall of Constantinople without obstinate resistance.

Fort Naminieth, overlooking Kildid Bahr on the European side, is pouring a terrific shell fire in the direction of the British battleships, say late dispatches. The fort has modern guns, evidently manned by Germans, and is keeping the bombardment fleet at bay. The admiralty, it was learned, the British public not to expect the fall of Constantinople without obstinate resistance.

Both Germany and Austria have refused to come to the aid of the Sultan, according to Bucharest dispatches. Austria refused Turkey's urgent request to send her fleet to attack the allies' fortifications, fearing destruction of her anti-air navy. She advised the Sultan to cross into Asia Minor if the straits are forced. The Germans are reported to have refused a request for more guns to direct the Krupp on the straits fortifications. From Bucharest, Rome and Athens, this afternoon, comes reiteration of the stories of peace demonstrations in Constantinople, and reports the Sultan is ready to flee from the capital.

VESSEL OWNERS WILL NOT SHIP TO THE WAR ZONE


New York, March 5.—The unwillingness of the shipowners to risk crafts in the war zone has resulted in a tie-up at the West Shore railroad yards at Weehawken of about 5,000 cars, mostly loaded with wheat. Two grain elevators holding about 400,000 bushels are filled. Only one shipment has been made during the past fortnight, a Norwegian steamer having sailed with 100,000 bushels of wheat and other grain.

Before the German decree was issued, grain and wheat reaching the yards was forwarded quickly, many of the shipments being consigned to Russian ports. Shipowners of late have hesitated in taking deliveries, however.

KILLED AT NORDEGG

William Horn, an Englishman, 25 years old, unmarried, and an expert miner, was killed at Norddegg, No. 2 mine on February 10 by having his head caught between a running truck car and a post supporting the roof of the tunnel. He lived half an hour.

The inquest was held by Coroner Dr. Allan, of Red Deer, on the 22nd. Government Mine Inspector Richards, of Calgary, being present. The evidence disclosed that the deceased was driving a horse in the main tunnel and his duty was to haul the cars when they were loaded with coal as far as they could run by gravity. Two fellow miners had filled the car



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Items of Interest Locally

B. S. Cameron was called to Edmonton this week by the serious illness of an uncle.

Choice B.C. apples, large boxes for sale while they last for \$1.30. Nicholson & Switzer.

Rev. M. White left on Monday to attend the Synod's Home Mission Committee at Calgary on March 9th, and also to attend the meeting of the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee at Toronto on March 10th. He expects to be away about three weeks.

Mrs. C. R. Bruce, of Wetaskiwin, spent the week end with friends at this place.

Mrs. H. W. Joslin, of Edmonton, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

The year old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Crahan died on Monday last after a brief illness. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Crahan have the sympathy of their many friends.

Word was received by the Lacombe Hockey Club that their protest against the last game with the Hustlers had been thrown out by the league executive. The Hustlers therefore retain the championship.

The Guardian is informed by one of the officials of the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway that with the advance of spring construction work will go ahead with a rush. The grading is in large part completed, the ties are here; the rails are at the head of the lakes and will be shipped west about April 1st; and the rolling stock is now at Calgary. It is the expectation of the company that the road will be in shape to handle a share of the Gull Lake summer resort traffic this season.

After the mildest winter within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, spring weather is here. The winter that has departed set in early in December with snow that gradually deepened as the month advanced, with steady but moderate winter temperatures. The first half of January was warmer than usual, making a big inroad on the moderate accumulation of snow. A few inches more of snow followed and the weather again settled down to winter temperatures, only somewhat more variable than those which prevailed through December. The winter furnished about fourteen weeks of continuous good sleighing, which is more than the average and was a great boon to all who had hauling to do. Another peculiarity of this phenomenal winter was that in this part of the country there has not been so much as one severe storm. The coldest weather came during the last week in January. On the coldest night of that week the thermometer at the Lacombe Experimental Farm registered twenty-five and one-half below zero. Now people are wondering whether we are to have the usual spring storms or if we will also escape them.

B. C. HOUSE DISSOLVED; ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE IN APRIL

Vancouver, March 7.—At the prorogation of the provincial legislature at Victoria Saturday evening, Sir Richard McBride announced that the house would be dissolved on Monday. He said that within a day or two he would announce the date of a new election and possibly some minor changes in the cabinet. He would appeal to the electors on a program for early completion of all the railway projects now under consideration in the province, especially those on Vancouver Island. It is expected that the election will occur in April. Hon. Price Edson, who is quite aged and who is likely soon to be appointed a senator, will probably be dropped from the cabinet. No selection has yet been made of who will be the next minister of finance and agriculture.

LA TOURAINE FIRE IS UNDER CONTROL AND PASSENGERS SAFE

Paris, March 7.—Fire which threatened the French steamship La Touraine, has been brought under control, and all passengers are safe on board, according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, owner of the liner.

La Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam fleet which responded to Captain Cassau's wireless call for aid is standing by as a measure of precaution, to give assistance. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required.

The statement given out by the steamship company said:

"The fire which broke out aboard La Touraine was less serious than was at first thought. The fire is under control and all passengers are safe."

"La Touraine has resumed her voyage to Havre under her own steam, but nevertheless, for further security, she is being escorted by the Rotterdam and probably will arrive at Havre Monday evening."

According to officials of the company, they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

The agent here of the French line this afternoon received the following wireless despatch from Captain Cassau, of La Touraine: "Sunday, March 6.—La Touraine, having a fire in one of her compartments, asked for help, but continuing her journey to Havre escorted by the Rotterdam. I hope to get control of the fire. There is no immediate danger. The weather is good. I hope to dock Monday evening if everything goes well."

BELIEVED CERTAIN THAT GREECE WILL ASSIST

Paris, March 7.—A despatch from Athens says the newspapers there consider as certain the intervention of Greece in the European conflict. Several opinions are expressed with regard to the extent of Greece's co-operation with the allies.

London, March 7.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's sends the following: "Premier Venizelos announced in the chamber of deputies Saturday that as the King did not approve of the policy of the government the cabinet had tendered its resignation."

THE SEED LAW

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa must not be put on sale for the purpose of seedling without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: No. 1; No. 2; No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers, to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seeds of cereals, flax, grasses, clover, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seed for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Calgary. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples require postage but are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

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4 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from a hen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerels is \$10 to \$15 each. Apply, The Guardian Office, Lacombe.